

POETRY.

JIM HUNTER,
(OF THE PACIFIC ISLES.)
Well, no! I can't tell what he does;
Because he don't, you see;
Loverwise, he's got out of the cabin
Of love; like you and me.
What have you been for the last three years?
That you haven't heard folks talk;
How Jimmy Hunter passed in his checks,
The night of the Pacific Isles?

He were n't no saint—them seafarers
Deal pretty much alike—
One in Nootka, under the hills
And as far as the sun goes up;
A long time more, he took to sea,
And an anchor sign'd a crew,
For he never shrank, nor he never fled,
London, he never knew how.

All he was at the village, he had—
To true his engine with;
Never he passed on the river;
To mind the pilot's talk;
And if over the Pacific Isles took him—
A thousand times it were,
He'd hold the same sign'd the bank,
Till the last load got salvoes.

All boats have their day in the Mission,
And her day comes at last—
The Novice was a better boat,
But the oldie she wouldn't be passed,
And was passing along that night—
The older craft on the line;

With a bigger sign'd her safety valve
And her furnaces crammed, iron and pine.

The old Novice was cleaved the last,
And burnt a hole in the right,
And sank as a freighter turned, and made
For the will-o'-the-wisp on the right.
There was running, and rolling, but the yellowed crest,
Over all the interval sea,

—Till hold her name sign'd the bank—
Till the last load got salvoes.

Through the last, black breath of the Novice's boat
Jim Hunter's name was heard.

And they all had trust in his chances,
And knew he would keep his word,
And his mother's parting words still gave
After the last load got salvoes.

And Jim Hunter's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Trade Isles.

He won't n't no more—he's at judgment—
I'll run my class with the dead.

Those who'll stand with him.

He won't do a dead care thing—

And went for the last and their

And Christ isn't a goin' to be hard

On a man that died for me.

—New York Tribune.

Peculiarities of Swiss Life.

An American in Switzerland writes to the Boston Tribune:

A peculiarity in Switzerland is that all Protestant Christian families bring up their children to perform all Christian duties; and when they arrive at a certain age, to write with the Church. They instruct and train them into Christianity. They follow the injunction: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Our orthodox churches have adopted the theory that "the sacrifice of the weak are an abomination of the Lord," and that it is wrong for one to pray who is not converted or deeply convicted; as though one of the special objects of prayer was not to strengthen weak resolutions and raise the slumbering consciences. They assume that a child cannot be trained up into Christianity, but that he must, at some period of his life, experience a sudden and mysterious change of heart—that this "change" cannot be the result of a gradual process.

I remember that my father, who was considered one of the pillars of the Orthodox Church, told me that when he was a boy—a hundred years ago—the children of Christian parents in New England were expected to join the church when they arrived at a suitable age. Said he could not tell within a year when he was "converted." When the "day meetings" came in vogue and people were converted and converted in a day, father shook his head in doubt and said it was not the way people were converted when he was young. Orthodox in our country expect their children will cease praying after childhood and then follow the lead of the evil one, till under some extraordinary exhibition of dispensation of Providence, they are convicted and converted. When once converted they have obtained "hope" and "the perseverance of the saints" secures their eternal salvation. This is not the way in Switzerland. Here a man is expected to live a Christian life, and this also forms the ground of his hope of salvation. It is good men, "the pure in heart" that will see God; not those who "cherish a hope" which they obtained at some past period of life.

SWISS NEWSWEEKS.

Another peculiarity in Switzerland is that when boys cry and sell papers and extras through the city, the law forbids them to announce the contents. There may possibly be the most exciting news; but they can only cry the name of the paper and the fact it is an extra. Thousands of papers and extras are sold in Boston and New York, by the descriptions practised by the boys in exaggerating or manufacturing the news. I am surprised every day here, by seeing large numbers of strong and able bodied men crying papers through the city. One would think that men ought to be engaged in more important business and give the boys a monopoly of such work. The best daily paper here, the Geneva Journal is sold for fifteen centimes, or three cents. It is got up very much in the style of the Paris journals, and is very inferior compared with any respectable journal in America. Yet it contains telegraph news from all parts of the world, and is considered reliable. It never manufactures exciting news, for the purpose of increasing the sale.

A. WILHELMUS NATURAL PHARMACY.—People addicted to the luxury of beer and ale, and women districts devoted to "measles matrons" or "child-savers," will be pleased to hear that according to an article from the *Buenos Ayres* (translated for the *Panama Star* and *Herald*), there is in the United States of Columbia a region, little known, called San Martin. Among its vegetable productions are to be found the *Peruviana* bark trees, the essential oil of which, known as quinine, has become even more indispensable to the old world than the new.

The limits of this territory are on the east of that part of the Orinoco comprehended between the mouth of the Meta to the north and that of Guaraní to the south; on the north by the Meta from its entrance into the Orinoco to the mouth of the river Upano, and thence upstream, as far as the limits of the districts of Gualcarca. On the west, by the ridge of the Eastern Cordillera to the head waters of the Rio Esequibo, then down current to the mouth of the Quibdo de San Juan, then up towards its head-waters in the Parana of Chiquitos. This territory has then on its west side Venezuela; on the north the territory of Guaraní; on the south the immense plains of Coquimbo, and on the west the state of Cundinamarca. The waters of the Orinoco bathe its eastern banks for about fifty leagues. The Meta runs through this territory for the space of 150 leagues.

The wooded highlands of the territory are situated in the rich zone of the Quinua. The trees which produce this valuable bark should be all the eastern declivities of the Cordillera, from the head-waters of the Guaraní to those of the Upano. This zone has in the territory an extension of

forty leagues long by five or six wide. At its southern and northern extremities collections of Quina bark are made in large quantities. Towards the south a company called the Colombian Bark Company and several individuals have been extracting and exporting the bark for some years past. The high price it brings in the markets of the United States and Europe are proofs sufficient of its good quality. The part of the Cordillera comprehended between the Arian and Rio Negro has not yet been touched, although in San Martin and Villavicencio it has the name of being richer in Quina than any other part, besides consisting entirely of unclaimed lands. On the banks of the Arian the tree yielding casco abounds, as well as escaparis and jacquemaria on the Victoria. The basin of copaiba is collected by the Indians of Vichada in large quantities, and embarked on the Meta for Chical Bolivar.

A great many balms and resins are mentioned with an immemorial variety of woods, palms, and textile plants. This is easily conceivable. In fact, the Orinoco has attracted much less attention than the Amazon. Since the voyage of Humboldt when he visited the cave of Atarape, which is the "repository of an extinct nation," our knowledge of the natural products of this region has not been much extended. The demand for quinine seems to increase in the direct ratio of the population of civilized countries. Malaria and malarious fevers of more or less intensity we find as well out of the tropics as in them; but the same cannot be said of the only known substance which can be depended upon to neutralize its malarious effects upon the human system. Such an extent of Quina forests as the territory of San Martin is said to possess is worth many gold mines, and the country that owns them may well be considered as privileged by Providence.

THE NEWSON FOUNDER.—The number footer has been discovered to be of great historical import. The first King of France named Henry was consecrated on the 14th of May, 1029; on the 14th of May, 1588, the Parisians rose against Henry III.; and the last Henry was assassinated upon the 14th of May, 1610. Henry IV. was born in December, 1553—the figures of which added together make fourteen—exactly fourteen centuries, fourteen decades and fourteen years after the birth of Christ. His first wife, Margaret of Valois, was born on the 14th of May, 1522; the battle of Ivry was fought and won on the 14th of March, 1560; on the 14th of May, in the same year, the white-plumed hero was beaten in the faubourgs of Paris; and on the 14th of November, the sixteen swore to die rather than obey his rule. On the same day, six years later, was registered the Papal bull empowering the degate of Rome to nominate an occupant of the French throne to Henry's exclusion; on the 14th of December, 1599, he was reconciled to the Duke of Savoy; and on the 14th of May, 1610, he was stabbled by Razza in the Rue de la Ferronnerie; the assassin's opportunity being supplied him by the stoppage of the royal carriage, owing to the narrowness of the street, which, fifty-six years before, Henry II. had ordered to be widened, his unofficid order bearing date the 14th of May. It will be noticed that one date, that of the 14th of May, plays a prominent part in this catalogue of coincidences; and again that same date in 1643, Louis XIII. died—the figures 1, 6, 4, 3, when added, again producing the magical number of fourteen. Louis XIV. ascended the throne in 1643; died in 1715, equal to fourteen again; and lived to die at 77—seven and seven making fourteen. Louis XV. died in 1774, a date supplying the same number, both in its extremes and the sum of its central figures. Louis XVI. had reigned just fourteen years when he summoned the States-general, destined to bring about the Revolution; on the 14th of July, 1789, the Bastille was destroyed; and in 1814 the Bourbons were restored—a year bearing the same date of 1789. Louis XV. died in 1774, a date supplying the same number, both in its extremes and the sum of its central figures. Louis XVI. had reigned just fourteen years when he summoned the States-general, destined to bring about the Revolution; on the 14th of July, 1789, the Bastille was destroyed; and in 1814 the Bourbons were restored—a year bearing the same date of 1789. Louis XV. died in 1774, a date supplying the same number, both in its extremes and the sum of its central figures. 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